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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. NO. XXXV¹

NOTES ON THE GENERA *PHYLLOSCARTES*, *EUSCARTHMUS*, *PSEUDOCOLAPTERYX*, *TACHURIS*, *SPIZITORNIS*, *YANACEA*, *UROMYIAS*, *STIGMATURA*, *SERPOPHAGA*, AND *MECOCERCULUS*

By JOHN T. ZIMMER

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Rudyerd Boulton of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Mr. Rodolphe de Schauensee and Mr. James M. Bond of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum, Washington, for the generous loan of certain critical specimens used in the present study.

As in earlier papers of the series, names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

Phylloscartes ventralis angustirostris (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M(uscicapa) angustirostris D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE, 1837, Mag. Zool., cl. 2, "Syn. Av.," p. 52—Yungas, Bolivia; Paris Mus.

Peruvian birds agree well with specimens from northern Bolivia and show *angustirostris* to be very like typical *ventralis* although with the upper parts even darker. On the other hand, as I have noted in an earlier paper (1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII, p. 388), examples from the Province of Tucumán, Argentina, are paler on the upper parts than true *angustirostris* and an excellent series of typical *ventralis* shows that the Tucumán birds are paler, even, than *ventralis*. Thus, *angustirostris* stands at the dark end of the series and the Tucumán birds occupy the pale end, with typical *ventralis* intermediate in color though not in distribution. With adequate material for comparison I find

the distinctions marked enough and constant enough to warrant the description of the Tucumán population as a new form that may be known as follows.

Records of *angustirostris* include Chachapoyas, Perú.

Phylloscartes ventralis tucumanus, new subspecies

TYPE from Tafi Trail, Province of Tucumán, Argentina; altitude 2000 feet. No. 141,648, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected April 13, 1916, by Leo E. Miller and Howarth S. Boyle; original No. 16,105.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. v. ventralis* of eastern Brazil and *P. v. angustirostris* of northern Bolivia and Perú but paler than either. Upper parts lighter green; breast clearer yellow, with little or no olivaceous tinge; dusky markings on auriculars less pronounced; wing-bars broader and paler; belly paler yellow.

RANGE.—Northwestern Argentina.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Upper parts rather uniform, slightly darker than Mignonette Green; forehead tinged with grayish; nasal feathering, upper part of lores, a ring around the eye, and a slight supra-auricular stripe whitish; auriculars Reed Yellow with slightly brownish upper and terminal borders on the area. General color of under parts Barium Yellow with a very light olivaceous tinge on the sides of the breast and slight grayish flammulation on the chest; chin paler yellow, somewhat whitish. Wings blackish brown; primaries (except outermost), secondaries, and tertials narrowly margined externally with light green but inner secondaries and tertials with a quadrate terminal spot of whitish on the outer webs, reaching the shafts; lesser upper wing-coverts like the back; median and greater series dusky with broad tips (about 3.5 mm. wide) Naphthalene Yellow; inner margins of remiges narrowly (yellowish) white. Tail Hair Brown with outer margins of rectrices green, lighter than the back; inner margins of most of the feathers narrowly whitish, passing around the tips. Maxilla (in dried skin) blackish; mandible brown with yellowish base; feet brown. Wing, 57.5 mm.;

¹ Earlier numbers in this series comprise American Museum Novitates, Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, 756, 757, 785, 819, 860, 861, 862, 889, 893, 894, 917, 930, 962, 963, 994, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, and 1066.

tail, 57.5; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 20.

REMARKS.—Females like the males in color but a little smaller (wing, 51–52.5; tail, 51–53).

I have not seen specimens from the provinces of Salta, Catamarca, and La Rioja, Argentina, but from the proximity of the areas to Tucumán I suspect that *tucumana* is the form existing in these provinces also.

Examination of the remaining forms accredited to the *ventralis* group has given rise to some doubts that they should be considered as subspecies of this species. Accordingly, I may here indicate the points that throw doubt on the specific relationships.

I have doubts about the proper allocation of "*Phylloscartes ventralis longicaudus*" Sztolcman (1926, Ann. Zool. Mus. Pol. Hist. Nat., V, p. 225—Vera Guaranay, Paraná, Brazil), described as exactly like typical *ventralis* except for a tail of 64 mm. length. I have examined a number of Paraná skins of *ventralis*, none of which approach this measurement, whereas *Xanthomyias v. virescens* superficially resembles this species and has the tail sometimes as long as the measurement given by Sztolcman. An error in determination is not unlikely.

Leptopogon flavovirens Lawrence (1862, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VII, p. 472—Panamá Railroad) has the wing-formula quite different from that of *ventralis*, *angustirostris*, and *tucumana*. In these three forms, the outermost (tenth) primary is the shortest of the series and the innermost (first) primary is a little longer than the longest tertial which, in turn, is distinctly shorter than the longest secondary. In *flavovirens*, the tenth primary is longer than the fourth; the first is shorter than the longest tertial which, in turn, is about equal to the longest secondary. The same type of wing is found in *Xanthomyias* although the shape of the bill is very different in that genus, the bristles at the base of the bill are much weaker, and there are other distinctions that preclude taxonomic association. Nevertheless, the differences between *flavovirens* and *ventralis* may be at

least of specific value and more should be known of *flavovirens* before it is placed in the *ventralis* group. There is an unusually wide hiatus between the ranges of the two groups.

Phylloscartes virescens Todd (1925, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXVIII, p. 95—Oyapock, French Guiana) has the long outer primary of *flavovirens* but, in the two specimens examined, the secondaries were stripped from the ulna in the skinning operation and crowded toward the wrist so that it is impossible to say whether their present relative lengths (tertials all shorter than the secondaries) are normal. They appear to be abnormal in this respect. In any case, the uniformly pale outer margin of the tertials, not enlarged at the tip of the feather into a squarish patch, may prove to be of specific value (combined with the long outer primary), and I prefer to consider *virescens* as not in the *ventralis* group, at least for the present. The pale outer margin of the tertials, of uniform width, is shown also by *flavovirens*. Possibly *flavovirens* and *virescens* belong together apart from the *ventralis* group.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. v. ventralis.—

BRAZIL:

State of São Paulo, 2♂, 3 ♀;
Paraná, 10 ♂, 6 ♀, 2 (?);
Santa Catharina, 2 ♂, 3 (?);
Minas Geraes, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?);
Matto Grosso (southern), 3 ♂, 1 (?);
Rio Grande do Sul, 31 ♂, 12 ♀, 3 (?);
Rio de Janeiro, 2 ♂, 4 ♀.

ARGENTINA:

Misiones, Puerto Segundo, 1 ♀.

PARAGUAY:

(various localities), 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 (?).

P. v. tucumana.—

ARGENTINA:

Tucumán, Tafi Trail, 3 ♂ (incl. type);
Cerro de Tucumán, 2 ♂;
above San Pablo, 6 ♂, 5 ♀;
Quebrada de las Piedras, 1 (?);
Aconquija, 1 (?);
Concepción, 3 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹.

P. v. angustirostris.—

BOLIVIA:

Incacacha, 1 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?).

PERÚ:

Chelpe, 2 ♂;
Santo Domingo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

San Miguel Bridge, 1 ♂;
Chinchao, 3 ♂¹;
Molinopampa, 2 ♂¹.

P. virescens.—

BRITISH GUIANA:

Potaro Landing, 1 ♂;
Rockstone, 1 ♂.

P. flavovirens.—

PANAMÁ:

[Panamá Railroad], 1 ♂ (type);
Port Antonio, Río Chepo, 1 ♂².

***Euscarthmus meloryphus fulviceps*
Sclater**

Euscarthmus fulviceps SCLATER, 1871, P. Z. S. London, p. 497—Babahoyo, Ecuador; British Mus.

Huaral, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Huacho, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Sayán, 1 ♀; Virú, 1 ♀; Trujillo, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Tumbes, 1 ♂; Paletillas, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Huancabamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Palambla, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 (?); Sondorillo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Saucos, 1 ♀; Huarandosa, 1 ♀; Cabico, 1 ♀; Jaen, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Viña, 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

Compared with forty-five west-Ecuadorian specimens from which I can find no distinguishing characteristics. Specimens from the southern part of the coastal area in Perú, from Trujillo south to the neighborhood of Lima, appear to be more whitish and less yellowish on the lateral under parts, but they are also somewhat more worn of plumage and were collected in March and April while most of the others were obtained at a different season. Consequently there is doubt as to any real distinction. The Ecuadorian birds average slightly darker and warmer brown on the upper parts than the Peruvian series but there are too many specimens of similar appearance in both sets to make any separation of practical value.

There is something still to be said concerning the birds of other parts of South America. In spite of much individual variation, there appear to be several recognizable forms now included under typical *meloryphus*. Birds from Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ceará have darker and duller backs, less yellowish flanks, and more broadly extended coronal patches (with narrower dark tips on the crown and occiput, giving a somewhat spotted appear-

ance) than specimens from Minas Geraes, São Paulo, southern Matto Grosso, and eastern Bolivia. In fact, one male from Victoria, São Paulo, has the whole belly clear, light yellow (as described for *E. rufomarginatus* although the other characters are those of *meloryphus*). These warmer-backed, yellower-flanked birds from the south have the crown-patch more restricted and with longer dark tips on the feathers. The type of *meloryphus*, somewhat faded, appears to belong to the Bahia-Ceará series. The name *cinnamomocephala* of Bertoni or *fulvicepsoides* of Sztolerman, both applied to birds from the upper Rio Paraná may be available for the São Paulo-Bolivian series. However, *ruficeps* of Swainson will have to be considered and identified if possible.

Several specimens from Tucumán and Salta, northern Argentina, are rather grayer on the hind neck and back than any of the Brazilian skins and perhaps should be separated as new, but their characters need confirmation by a larger series before any action is taken. It is not impossible that the names *cinnamomocephala* and *fulvicepsoides* have a bearing on the north-Argentine birds rather than on the São Paulo-Bolivian population. Lack of topotypical material presents investigation of the problem at this point.

***Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis* (Sclater and Salvin)**

Hapalocercus acutipennis SCLATER AND SALVIN, 1873, P. Z. S. London, p. 187—Bogotá; British Mus.

I can find no important differences between birds from Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Argentina although, as has been noted by various authors, the specimens from the southern part of the range appear to average slightly larger than those from the north. However, the species is rare in collections from the north and the limits of variation in size are not certain.

Were it not for the apparent difference in dimension, I would suspect that the Peruvian, Ecuadorian, and Colombian records represent no more than wintering examples of the species which is known to breed in Argentina in October, migrate somewhere to the northward in March,

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

² Specimen in Henry O. Havemeyer Coll.

and return in September. All the dated material of which I have record from Perú was collected from February (one specimen) to October; from Ecuador, January (one bird) and May; and from Colombia, September. My Argentine material is all dated from January to March. More adequate data on the seasonal movement of the species are highly desirable.

Peruvian records are from Idma, Calca, La Merced, Cosñipata, and Succha.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. acutipennis.—

ARGENTINA:

Tucumán, Laguneta, 1 ♀;
Concepción, 1 ♂;
La Girolla, 2 ♂;
Cumbre Lirajo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Tafí del Valle, 1 ♂, 7 ♀;
Jujuy, Tilcara, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
Salta, Rosario de Lerma, 1 ♀.

BOLIVIA:

Parotani, 2 ♂.

PERU:

San Miguel, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
Río San Miguel, 1 ♀;
Santa Ana, 2 ♂;
Huánuco, 2 ♀¹.

ECUADOR:

Huigra, 1 ♀;
near Quito, 1 ♂.

COLOMBIA:

Salento, 1 ♀.

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis Hellmayr

Tachuris rubrigastra libertatis HELLMAYR, 1920 (Oct. 15), Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, III, p. 15—Trujillo, Dept. Libertad, Perú; ♂; Munich Mus.

A small series of birds from the general neighborhood of Lima appears, at first glance, to differ significantly from a series from Trujillo. The Lima specimens are decidedly paler on the under parts, with only a wash of light buff, tending a little toward yellowish on the chest instead of the more definite yellowish color of the Trujillo specimens. The upper parts are duller, with the back dark bluish green without the golden tones shown by Trujillo birds, except some traces on the anterior part of the mantle. The superciliaries are pale bluish instead of old gold, the sides of

the head are sometimes dull black instead of blue, and the wing-bar is white without a trace of buffy color.

All of the Lima specimens were collected in January and February and are in notably worn plumage while the Trujillo specimens were collected in May and are relatively fresh or little worn, and the differences noted in the two series appear to be due entirely to the state of abrasion of the plumage. One or two of the Trujillo birds show a little more wear than the others and show a correspondingly marked tendency toward the characters of the Lima birds. Similar "aptosochromatism" is observable in specimens of *rubrigastra* and *alticola*.

Tachuris rubrigastra alticola (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Cyanotis rubrigastra alticola BERLEPSCH AND STOLZMANN, 1896, P. Z. S. London, p. 361—Ingapirca, Junín, Perú; 8 cotypes, of which one ♂ is in Warsaw Mus. and one ♀ in Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Rothschild Coll.).

Tachurus (sic) *rubrigastra grandis* CARRIKER, 1932 (Jan. 21), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXIII, p. 463—Desaguadero, Lake Titicaca, Perú; ♂; Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

One of the female cotypes of *alticola* and a topotypical male are in very fresh plumage; an adult and a young bird from the type locality of "*grandis*" are extremely worn, showing the change of colors mentioned in the discussion of *libertatis*.

I question the validity of "*grandis*." The supposedly larger size of the Titicaca birds was predicated on comparison with several Junín specimens that must be unusually small. Berlepsch and Stolzmann's measurements of the male sex of *alticola* and the dimensions of the Junín male now before me fall within the figures ascribed to "*grandis*," both being larger than the adult (without given sex) at hand from the type locality of "*grandis*." This bird probably is a male since it exceeds the measurements available for any female from any locality. Likewise, Berlepsch and Stolzmann record measurements for the females of *alticola* that fall within those ascribed to "*grandis*" although the single female cotype at hand is intermediate between the two sets of figures.

Other characters fail to substantiate the

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

claims made for the existence of two high-land Peruvian forms. The female cotype of *alticola* has the outer margins of the inner remiges white; the male topotype, distinctly yellowish. The dusky base of the outer web of the outer rectrix is variable, being longest in the Titicaca specimen and shortest (for the adults) in the male from Junín, although in all three adults this patch is more extensive than it is in *rubrigastra* or *libertatis*. The general intensity of coloration throughout the species is too variable to be of definite value although the Junín male is slightly more deeply colored on the under parts than the female cotype.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

T. r. rubrigastra.—

ARGENTINA:

- Buenos Aires, Rosas, 1 ♀;
- Barracas al Sud, 4 ♂, 3 ♀;
- La Plata, 1 ♂;
- Chascomús, 1 ♂;
- San Martino, 1 (?);
- Jujuy, Volcán, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
- San Juan, Media Agua, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Tucumán, 1 (?);
- Santa Cruz, Río Chico, 1 ♂.

URUGUAY:

- Montevideo, 1 ♂.

BRAZIL:

- São Paulo, Iguapé, 2 ♂;
- Rio Grande do Sul, Lagôa dos Patos, 1 ♀;
- Lagôa Mangueira, 1 ♂;
- north of Tahym, 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?);
- Arroyo del Rey, 6 ♂, 1 ♀.

CHILE:

- Coquimbo, 1 ♂;
- Concepción, 1 ♂;
- Ancud, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (?);
- Angol, 1 ♂;
- Valparaíso, 1 (?);
- Niye Toltem (Cautin), 1 ♂.

T. r. alticola.—

PERÚ:

- Ingapirca, 1 ♀ (cotype);
- Lake Junín, 1 ♂;
- Lake Titicaca, Desaguadero, 2 (?).

T. r. libertatis.—

PERÚ:

- Trujillo, 5 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Pacasmayo, 1 ♂;
- Chorrillos, 1 (?);
- Beguetá, 4 ♂, 3 ♀.

Spizitornis parulus aequatorialis
(Berlepsch and Taczanowski)

Anaeretes parulus aequatorialis BERLEPSCH
AND TACZANOWSKI, 1884, P. Z. S. London, p.
296—Cechce, w. Ecuador; ♀; Frankfort Mus.

I can find no distinctions of value in a long series of birds from Perú, Ecuador, and Colombia. I disagree with Hellmayr, however, in the matter of assignment of northwest-Argentine specimens to *aequatorialis*. I have at hand a male from Cachi, Province of Salta, that agrees in detail with a specimen of undetermined sex from Aguada de Guerra, northwestern Río Negro, and both of these specimens appear to belong to *patagonicus*, described from Neuquén. The back is paler than in *aequatorialis*, the wing-bars are distinctly broader, the top of the head is grayer, less sooty, and has more white edgings at the bases of the feathers of the crown and forehead. The belly is paler yellow than that of specimens of *aequatorialis* in similar fresh condition though not different from that of skins in more worn condition.

As a matter of fact, both in this species and in others of *Spizitornis*, there is a decided difference in the ventral color of fresh birds, taken from about April to August, and others taken from about October to January or February. The October to February birds show some degree of wear, often pronounced, and the forms which have yellow under parts in fresh plumage may have this area faded to whitish without much, if any, traces of the yellow color. The back also may fade and appear grayer, less brownish than in fresh skins. It is these facts which, I believe, led to the description of "*curatus*" (Wetmore and Peters, 1924, Auk, XLI, p. 145—Río Colorado, Gob. Río Negro, Argentina) as distinct from *patagonicus*. The description of "*curatus*" notes it as being yellower on the belly and grayer on the back than *patagonicus*. The type of "*curatus*" was taken in August; that of *patagonicus* in November. The apparent differences thus may be due entirely to relative degrees of freshness and abrasion of plumage. Both the Aguada de Guerra bird and the Salta male at hand have yellowish bellies and thus agree with the characterization of "*curatus*" although the localities are more logically associated with the range of *patagonicus*. Three Tucumán birds in Field Museum of Natural History, examined some years ago, are marked in my

notes as having the characters I now find associated with the Salta and northwestern Río Negro specimens. I judge, therefore, that "*curatus*" is a synonym of *patagonicus* whose range should be extended to include Tucumán and Salta, northwestern Argentina.

The name, *Spizitornis*, is used here in spite of the fact that the earlier name, *Anairetes*, is not necessarily invalidated by the still earlier *Anaeretes*. Since "*Anaeretes*" is of proper classical origin and transliteration as approved by the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature while "*Anairetes*" is not, it appears probable that "*Anairetes*" was a *lapsus calami* for "*Anaeretes*," a conclusion evidently reached by virtually all authors subsequent to Reichenbach, the proposer of the name. If so, it is subject to correction and consequent rejection as a homonym.

Peruvian records of *aequatorialis* are from Paucal, Ninabamba (Junín), Auquimarca, Maraynioc, Acobamba, Lachoe, Tarma, Cutervo, Ollachea, Machu Picchu, and Occobamba Valley.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. p. parulus.—

CHILE:

- Valparaíso, 2 ♂, 4 (?);
- Corral, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
- Angol, 4 ♂;
- Isla Mocha, 1 ♀;
- Río Blanco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (?);
- Tofo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Ancud, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
- Maquehué, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Santiago, 1 ♂, 1 (?);
- Vicuña, 1 ♂ (?);
- Concepción, 1 ♂;
- Puerto Montt, 1 ♂;
- Frutilla (Puerto Montt), 1 ♀;
- "Chile," 2 (?).

S. p. lippus.—

CHILE:

- Punta Arenas, 1 ♂.

ARGENTINA:

- Tierra del Fuego, Ushraia, 1 ♂.

S. p. patagonicus.—

ARGENTINA:

- Río Negro, Aguda de Guerra, 1 (?);
- Salta, Cachi, 1 ♂;
- Tucumán, Aconquija, 1 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹;
- Concepción, 1 ♀.

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

S. p. aequatorialis.—

PERU:

- Oconeque, 1 ♂;
- Torontoy, 1 ♀;
- San Miguel, 1 ♂;
- Santa Rita, 2 ♀, 1 (?);
- Acobamba, 1 ♂;
- Rumicruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Chipa, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?);
- Maraynioc, 2 ♂, 3 ♀;
- La Quinua, 1 ♂¹;
- mountains near Huánuco, 1 ♀¹;
- mountains near Panao, 1 ♀¹;
- La Lejía, 2 ♂;
- Taulis, 3 ♂, 1 (?);
- Chugur, 2 ♂;
- San Pedro, 4 ♂;
- Chachapoyas, 1 ♂.

ECUADOR:

- Tulcan, 2 ♂;
- Aloag, 1 ♂;
- Machachi, 1 ♂;
- Yanacocha, 1 (?);
- Guápulo, 1 (?);
- Quito, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?);
- Pichincha, 2 ♂, 3 ♀;
- Taraguacocha, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- El Paso, 1 ♂ (?), 1 ♀;
- Bestión, 2 ♂, 3 ♀;
- Chical, 1 ♂¹.

COLOMBIA:

- Valle de las Pappas, 2 ♂;
- La Sierra, 1 ♂.

Spizitornis flavirostris arequipae Chapman

Spizitornis flavirostris arequipae CHAPMAN, 1926 (Oct. 16), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 231, p. 4—Arequipa, Perú; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

The series of Arequipa specimens at hand shows relative constancy in the pattern of the outermost tail-feathers in distinction from both *cuzcoensis* and typical *flavirostris*. If this character holds for additional material when it becomes available, it forms an easy method for the distinction of *arequipae*.

As indicated below in the account of *cuzcoensis*, both that form and *flavirostris* have the outer web of the outermost rectrix clear white or light yellowish and the tip of the inner web of the same feather broadly and sharply defined with the same clear "color." In *arequipae*, on the other hand, the outer web of the outer rectrix is dull, with a slight tinge of brownish, more apparent in dorsal aspect, and the tip of

the inner web is similarly shaded and is narrower and less sharply defined than in the other two forms mentioned. The pale tips of the remaining rectrices similarly are duller and less sharply defined than in the other forms. All the *Arequipa* specimens are in fairly fresh plumage and comparisons have been made with specimens of the other forms in comparable condition. Worn and faded specimens of *cuzcoensis* and *flavirostris* are even more sharply distinguishable from fresh *arequipae* than are fresh examples of those forms and it is probable that worn examples of *arequipae* will have the tail-markings paler and perhaps sharper than the fresh specimens of the same subspecies though abrasion should make the tips of the feathers even shorter.

Also judging by the material at hand, *arequipae* has the belly less strongly yellowish than *flavirostris* or *cuzcoensis*, although worn examples of these two forms are very similar to fresh *arequipae*. The chest is moderately strongly striped as in *flavirostris*, less strongly than in *cuzcoensis*. The crown shows as much white at the bases of the feathers as in *flavirostris*, more than in *cuzcoensis*. The back is more grayish in ground color than in the average of *flavirostris* and more positively striped, although there is some overlapping in this respect.

The record from Pauza undoubtedly belongs here but the specimens from Cullcui, Succha, and Huamachuco, in the Marañón Valley, are neither *arequipae* nor *cuzcoensis* but apparently *huancabambae*, as is discussed below.

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis Chapman

Spizitornis flavirostris cuzcoensis CHAPMAN, 1924 (June 20), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 118, p. 4—Cuzco, Perú; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

This subspecies has been well characterized as of larger size than *flavirostris*, darker, browner, and more strongly striped on the back, more heavily striped on the chest, and with the crown less extensively white at the bases of the feathers. Additional distinctions that appear to have escaped observation are found in the pattern

of the outer tail-feathers and the color of the belly. In fresh specimens of *cuzcoensis* the belly is clearer, stronger yellow, with the flanks less strongly tinged with buff but more definitely streaked with dusky than in *flavirostris*. In worn plumage, the yellow fades to whitish in both forms but the relative amount of buff and degree of streaking on the flanks are still of diagnostic value.

In *flavirostris*, the tip of the inner web of the outermost rectrix is rather broadly and sharply whitish like the whole outer web of this feather (in three specimens from Parotani, Bolivia, the outer web of the subexternal rectrix, also), and this tip is from 3 to 5 mm. in length and is sharply and rather squarely defined. Occasionally the line of demarcation of the tip is drawn basad along the shaft but such prolongation is rare and not very marked. In *cuzcoensis*, on the other hand, this latter style of marking is constant and the basad prolongation along the shaft reaches for from 6 to 10 mm. from the tip of the feather, usually leaving a pale notch along the inner side of the shaft. The subexternal rectrix also has the pale tip somewhat broader than the corresponding mark in *flavirostris* and tending to be drawn basad along the shaft.

In worn specimens, the white markings on the tail are pure white but in fresh skins they are pale yellowish, especially when viewed from the under side.

I have not seen topotypes of *flavirostris* from the Yungas of La Paz. The characters given above are, therefore, based on comparison of *cuzcoensis* with birds from Cochabamba, Bolivia, and from northern Argentina which authors who have examined the type of *flavirostris* assign to the typical form. The characters given have other usefulness in reference to the distinction of the birds from western and northern Perú as discussed below.

Records are from Paucartambo, Pisac, and Anta, Perú.

Spizitornis flavirostris, subspecies?

Taczanowski (1884, Orn. Pér., II, p. 242) recorded a bird from Andamarca as

"*Anaeretes agilis*," giving a rather full description of the specimen which was the only one from Perú identified by him as of that species. A study of the description in comparison with the various members of the genera *Spizitornis* and *Uromyias* (the two components of Reichenbach's "*Anaeretes*") shows that the Andamarca bird certainly was not *Uromyias agilis* nor its close relative *U. agraphia* but one of the yellow-billed species of *Spizitornis*. Various characters prevent association with *Uromyias* and place the Andamarca specimen rather certainly in the species *S. flavirostris*. Taczanowski had specimens of both the *parulus* and *reguloides* groups but none of the *flavirostris* group, which adds weight to the probability that his Andamarca specimen belonged to some form of *flavirostris*. No specimens are available from the neighborhood of Andamarca (according to Taczanowski's map, this must be the particular locality of that name that is situated on the Río San Fernando, in the southeastern part of Junín) but the form of *S. flavirostris* occurring in that region is likely to be close to *S. f. cuzcoensis* unless, indeed, typical *flavirostris* ranges into Central Perú.

However, Morrison recently (1939, Ibis, p. 480) has recorded birds from Huancavelica, Yauli, Lircay, and Anco as typical *S. f. flavirostris*, possibly following Hellmayr (1927) who did not recognize *arequipae* in the "Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas" although he reinstated it (1932) in his "Birds of Chile." The assignment of these birds to the restricted *S. f. flavirostris* may be questioned since there is no other positive record of this form from Perú, but transfer to either *cuzcoensis* or *arequipae* is not necessarily certain. It is probable that the Andamarca record by Taczanowski belongs with the Huancavelica birds.

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae
Chapman

Spizitornis flavirostris huancabambae CHAPMAN, 1924 (June 20), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 118, p. 8—Huancabamba, Piura, Perú; sex indet.; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Examination of the type of this rare form discloses the fact that the specimen is

not fully adult, having the semi-decomposed texture of plumage found in young birds, including the upper primary-coverts, the outermost quill of which is not as sharply acuminate as it is in fully adult specimens. Furthermore, the individual is still in molt, although the longest feathers of both wing and tail appear to be of full length though somewhat abraded at the tips. Nevertheless, the small size of the individual and the reduced striping of the breast may well be due to immaturity, corresponding, as they do, to characters shown by some immature examples of other subspecies.

However, the type of *huancabambae* has a tail-pattern that differs from the patterns of *cuzcoensis* and *arequipae*, being more nearly matched by that of typical *flavirostris*, although the color of the upper parts of the bird closely approximates that of *cuzcoensis*. In these features, the Huancabamba specimen is matched by two examples from Huamachuco and Succha, respectively, and I have a strong suspicion that the latter specimens represent the fully adult plumage of *huancabambae*, a supposition given added weight by the geographic positions of the various localities.

If my conclusions are correct, *huancabambae* is characterized by dark brown, rather strongly striped back, relatively well-developed white at the bases and on the margins of the crown-feathers, moderately pronounced striping on the chest (as much as or more than in *arequipae*), and clear whitish or white outer web and sharply defined tip of the inner web of the outermost rectrices.

A specimen that I collected at Culleui, upper Maraón, in 1922, I have characterized in my notes as having the tip of the outermost rectrices broader than in two Matucana birds and two from Putre, Chile, that belong to *arequipae*. The geographic position of Culleui and the character noted indicate that this specimen also belongs to *huancabambae*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. f. flavirostris.—

ARGENTINA:

Tucumán, Tañi del Valle, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;

Tucumán, 1 ♂, 3 ♀;
Córdoba, Cosquin, 1 ♂;
Salta, Valle de Lerma, 1 ♀;
Santiago del Estero, Lavalle, 1 ♀;
Entre Rios, Gualaguaychu, 1 (?).

BOLIVIA:

Cochabamba, Parotani, 4 ♂, 1 ♀;
Vinto, 1 ♂;
Tujma, 1 ♀;
Pulque, 1 ♀.

S. f. cuzcoensis.—

PERÚ:

Cuzco, 4 ♂, 2 ♀;
Huaracundo Cañon, 3 ♂;
Ollantaytambo, 2 ♀;
Calca, 1 ♂.

S. f. arequipae.—

PERÚ:

Arequipa, 2 ♂ (incl. type), 2 ♀, 1 (?);
Matucana, 1 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹.

CHILE:

Putre, 2 ♂.

S. f. huancabambae.—

PERÚ:

Huancabamba, 1 (?) (type);
Succha, 1 ♂;
Huamachuco, 1 ♀;
Culicui, 1 ♂¹.

Spizitornis reguloides reguloides

(D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

C(ulicivora) reguloides D'ORBIGNY AND
LAFRESNAYE, 1837, Mag. Zool., VII, Cl. 2,
"Syn. Av.," p. 57—Tacna, Perú; Paris Mus.

For critical notes on the present form,
see under the following subspecies.

Records are from Tacna, Islay, Pauza,
Coracora, and Catarindos Valley (vari-
ously spelled, as "Calanudos" and "Cato-
nidos").

Spizitornis reguloides albiventris

Chapman

Spizitornis reguloides albiventris CHAPMAN,
1924 (June 20), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 118,
p. 7—Huaral, Prov. Lima, Perú; ♂; Amer.
Mus. Nat. Hist.

The discovery that the yellowish color
of the belly in some forms of *Spizitornis*
is fugitive, disappearing during the wear of
the plumage (see account of *S. parulus*
aequatorialis on a preceding page) has
weakened the value of this character in
the case of *reguloides* and *albiventris*. All
the specimens now at hand from the vicin-
ity of Lima are in somewhat worn plumage

and have the belly white; all from the
provinces of Arequipa and Moquegua are
in fresh plumage and have the belly
yellowish. Hellmayr (1927, Field Mus.
Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII, pt. 5, p.
377) reports the type of *reguloides* and one
Arequipa specimen as having the belly as
white as Lima specimens although the
original description of *reguloides* indicates
some yellowish tinge to have been present
on the type when the specimen was first
studied many years ago. On the other
side, there are occasional traces of yellow
on the belly of *albiventris*.

In addition to the questionable difference
of abdominal color, the series of the two
forms show the following features. All of
the specimens of *reguloides* have very evi-
dent whitish tips on the median rectrices
but have the pale tips of the inner web of
the outermost rectrices measuring, at the
shaft, from 1.5–4 mm., only once reaching
4 mm. in thirteen specimens. In the larger
series of *albiventris*, the pale tips of the
central rectrices are absent, perhaps lost
through abrasion, but the tips of the inner
webs of the outer rectrices, often quite
badly worn, measure 1.75–5.25 mm., being
4 mm. or over in more than half of the
specimens, including some with consider-
able abrasion. With only the birds in
fresh condition, the proportion and mini-
mum length should be increased. Further-
more, *albiventris* has an average longer
crest, from 15.5–19 mm. in the males and
13–17.5 mm. in the females; in *reguloides*
(fresher than the skins of *albiventris*
examined), the crest of the males is 15–16
with one exception of 19, and that of the
females, 13–14.7. The fresh *reguloides*
has more white on the margins of the crest-
feathers than the worn *albiventris*, but this
is of doubtful value. However, *reguloides*
has the white occipital patch distinctly
broader than in the other form, sometimes
spreading laterally nearly far enough to
reach the upper border of the auriculars
and the upper posterior corner of the orbit
and, more rarely, showing whitish scratches
continued over the eye. The white is more
restricted in *albiventris*. I can find no de-
cided differences in the lengths of wing and
tail although *albiventris* reaches a slightly

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History,
Chicago.

larger maximum by one or two millimeters.

With these distinctions, *albiventris* may be maintained as distinct from the typical form. Fresh material of *albiventris* should be examined to determine the value of the apparent difference in the color of the belly.

Records are from Callao and Ica.

***Spizitornis reguloides nigrocristatus*
(Taczanowski)**

Anaeretes nigrocristatus TACZANOWSKI, 1884, Orn. Pérou, II, p. 555—Chota, Perú; type formerly in Warsaw Mus., now lost.

This large, long-crested form with very long (11–18 mm.) white tips on the outer rectrices inhabits the interior in portions of the upper Marañón Valley and apparently also the upper Huallaga. A single specimen that I obtained above Huánuco and that is now in Field Museum of Natural History, differs from the Marañón specimens principally by having the belly yellow instead of white. It was taken in June whereas the Marañón birds at hand are all dated from January to April. The difference noted is, therefore, likely to be no more than a seasonal one, due to the freshness of the June bird and the more worn plumage of the others.

Records of *nigrocristatus* are from Chota, Succha, Chusgon, and Tayabamba.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. r. reguloides.—

PERÚ:

Moquegua, 3 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
Cocachacra, 4 ♂, 1 ♀;
Ilo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
Arequipa, 1 ♂.

S. r. albiventris.—

PERÚ:

Hualar, 2 ♂ (incl. type), 9 ♀, 1 “♀”
[= ♂];
Lima, 2 ♀;
Sayán, 1 ♂, 4 ♀;
Huacho, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
Vitarte, 2 ♀, 1 (?);
Matucana, 2 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹;
Santa Eulalia, 1 ♂¹;
Macate, 3 ♂¹.

S. r. nigrocristatus.—

PERÚ:

Huamachuco, 6 ♂;
Cajabamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Cajamarca, 1 ♂¹;
Tulpo, 1 (?)¹;
mountains near Huánuco, 1 ♀¹.

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

***Yanacea alpina* Carriker**

Yanacea alpina CARRIKER, 1933 (March 24), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXV, p. 27, figs. 2–5—Yanac, Dept. Ancash, Perú; ♂; Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia.

Through the kindness of Mr. Bond of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia I have examined the female paratype of this interesting bird. Although the pattern of the markings of this species is quite characteristic, suggesting, in part, some of the species of *Mecocerculus*, there is no other feature that is likely to prove of generic value in distinction from *Spizitornis*. The supposedly distinctive scutellation of the tarsus is very similar to that of *Spizitornis reguloides nigrocristatus* and the bill is shaped very like that of *S. fernandezianus* though shorter, about the length of that in various forms of *S. flavirostris*. I am doubtful, therefore, of the generic status of *Yanacea*.

Y. a. boliviana Carriker [1935, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXVII, p. 336—Kilometer 50, Yungas R. R., La Paz, Bolivia; ♀ (unique); Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.] is described as differing from *alpina* principally by having the yellowish areas replaced by white and the forehead without the fine whitish tips of the Peruvian birds. These characters may be due entirely to different degrees of wear and fading as is the case in *Spizitornis*. In any event, a single specimen compared with two examples of *alpina* is hardly sufficient material on which to weigh the value of the slight characters given for “*boliviana*.”

***Uromyias agraphia* (Chapman)**

Anaeretes agraphia CHAPMAN, 1919 (Dec. 31), Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, p. 263—above Idma, Perú; ♀; U. S. Nat. Mus.

The type of this interesting bird still remains unique. Its affinities undoubtedly lie with *U. agilis* whose range lies far to the north, but the two forms are well marked and may remain specifically distinct.

Taczanowski's record of “*Anaeretes agilis*” (1884, Orn. Pér., II, p. 243) from Andamarca, Perú, can have nothing whatever to do with either *agilis* or *agrappia*, judging by the full description of the

Andamarca bird given in the same reference. I have no doubt that the specimen belonged to one of the yellow-billed species of *Spizitornis*, possibly *S. flavirostris cuzcoensis* under which it is discussed in greater detail.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

U. agraphia.—

PERÚ:

Idma, 1 ♀¹ (type).

U. agilis.—

COLOMBIA:

Valle de las Pappas, 1 ♂;

Aguadita, 1 (?);

Choachi, 2 (?);

Fomeque, 1 (?);

"Bogotá," 2 (?).

ECUADOR:

Mindo, 1 ♂;

Pichincha, 3 ♂, 1 ♀;

Pedregal, 1 ♂;

Verdecocha, 2 ♂;

Oyacachi, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;

Gualea, 1 ♂, 1 (?);

Papallacta, 1 ♀;

upper Sumaco, 1 ♂;

near Quito, 1 ♂.

Stigmatura napensis napensis

Chapman

Stigmatura budytoides napensis CHAPMAN, 1926 (Oct. 16), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 231, p. 3—junction of Curaray and Napo rivers, eastern Ecuador; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

The only records of *Stigmatura* from Perú are based on specimens taken by Bartlett on the "Upper" Ucayali and Lower Ucayali, embracing that river only about as far upstream as Cashiboya. I have seen no Peruvian skins but have made a careful analysis of Taczanowski's description (1884, Orn. Pér., II, p. 238) of one of the Lower Ucayali specimens. This description mentions several characters that are in agreement with *napensis* but not with *budytoides* and I have no hesitation in assigning the Peruvian records to the east-Ecuadorian form. Among the characters given by Taczanowski are the grayish-olive back, the pale yellow under parts with a slight grayish tinge on the chest, the "white" bases of the outermost rectrices, and the dimensions of wing, 55 mm.; tail, 64.

Actually, as pointed out by Chapman in the original description of *napensis*, the "white" markings of the tail are yellowish in this form but they are whitish in worn specimens and in comparison with the yellow of the belly.

The presence of white or yellowish on the entire base of the outermost rectrices is somewhat variable even in Ecuadorian skins and there is sometimes a very definite dusky patch on the basal portion of the inner web, entirely concealed by the under tail-coverts, and often a fine dusky speck near the base of the outer web. Nevertheless, the base is sometimes very nearly entirely pale which it is not in any specimens I have seen of *budytoides budytoides* where the blackish bases are always present and partially exposed beyond the tips of the under tail-coverts. In specimens from the Rio Madeira, Rio Tapajoz, lower Rio Negro, and Rio Jamundá, the bases of the outermost rectrices are always somewhat dusky, usually more heavily than in the topotypes of *napensis* but sometimes about equally so, but the dark area is concealed by the under tail-coverts. These lower Amazonian birds are so close to the type and paratypes that I refer them also to *napensis*.

The type of *bahiae* (Chapman, 1926, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 231, p. 4—Joazeiro, n. Bahia, Brazil) is in rather worn plumage but I am able to supplement it with three more freshly plumaged specimens from Bahia and one from Pernambuco that match it in all fundamental particulars, including the brownish upper parts and the similarity of the tail-pattern to that of *napensis*. The under parts in the Pernambuco specimen are very similar to those of the type though slightly buffier; in the three Bahian skins, the middle of the belly is pale, dull Colonial Buff while the flanks are Pinkish Buff × Cream Buff, decidedly different from the colors of any other members of the genus.

Nevertheless, the pattern of the tail places *bahiae* with *napensis*. The base of the inner web of the outermost rectrix is dusky, partially exposed beyond the tips of the under tail-coverts, but the pale sub-basal area of the two subexternal rectrices,

¹ Specimen in U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

white in this form, completely crosses both inner and outer webs, forming a band interrupted only by the dark shaft. In *budytoides*, the white subbasal patch is found only on the inner web although there may be a narrow white fringe on the outer margin of the outer web, not always present.

Other characters by which *napensis* and *bahiae* together differ from *budytoides* are as follows. The outer two or three primaries of *budytoides* are slender but the rectrices are rather broad and squarish at the tips. In *napensis* the outer primaries are broader but the rectrices are narrower and with more ovate tips. *Budytoides* has a relatively broad superciliary stripe and a dark postocular patch; *napensis* has a narrower and less conspicuous superciliary stripe and no pronounced postocular spot. *Budytoides* has relatively dark bases on the feathers of the back and cap; *napensis* has the bases of these feathers rather lighter and less strongly differentiated from the tips. *Budytoides* has a relatively long tail and short tarsus compared with *napensis*.

These characters would not be so outstanding were it not that I have at hand four birds from northern Bahia that are totally unlike *bahiae* but that show undoubted affinity to *budytoides*, with all the characters of that form that I have outlined above. Two of the three localities from which these birds came are also represented in the series of *bahiae*. These four birds are very similar to *budytoides inzonata* in the color of the under parts but they have the strong white tail-pattern and wing-markings of typical *budytoides budytoides* with, however, the upper surface grayer and less brownish in tone than either *budytoides* or *inzonata*. They are somewhat smaller than these two forms but have the same general proportion of measurements and are larger than *bahiae*, to which they show no trace of intermediacy in the essential characteristics of that bird and *napensis*.

On this account, therefore, I am obliged to consider *napensis* and *bahiae* as specifically distinct from *budytoides* and *inzonata* and, since *napensis* and *bahiae* are of the same date, I select *napensis* as the specific

name of the group containing that form and *bahiae*.

The Bahian representative of the *budytoides* group is unnamed but since the only specimens available are in the Kaempfer Collection, now being studied by Mrs. E. M. B. Naumburg, I leave the description of the new form to her.

Hellmayr's remarks (1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XII, p. 325) concerning specimens from Joazeiro and Rio do Peixe, Bahia, and from Lake Parnaguá, Piahy, are not sufficiently detailed to permit the assignment of those birds to the proper species. His note that the Rio do Peixe bird has the under parts as brightly yellow as Bolivian *budytoides* indicates the possibility that at least that particular specimen belongs to the unnamed form of the *budytoides* group. His measurements of the supposed *bahiae* also indicate the presence of specimens of the *budytoides* group in his series. According to the birds before me, *bahiae* males have the wing, 53–54 mm.; tail, 59–63.2; females, wing, 50; tail, 57.5–59. The unnamed form of *budytoides* is the smallest of the various forms of *budytoides* but is larger than *bahiae*. The specimens at hand show the females with wing, 54–59; tail, 64–66.5. Hellmayr's series of "*bahiae*" appears to exceed the maximum measurements in the present series of that form as restricted here, having the wing, 55–58; tail, 66–72.

A good series of typical *budytoides* shows a constantly strong brownish tinge on the under parts in decided contrast to the clearer yellow of *inzonata*, a character not mentioned by recent authors. Four specimens from Cosquin, Cordoba, Argentina, are notably distinct from typical *inzonata* by the much duller under parts. One of the specimens has no white on the median portion of the inner web of the outermost rectrices; one specimen has almost none; two have an appreciable amount though it is less than in the average *inzonata* which, however, sometimes (one skin from La Rioja) also lacks it. These birds from Cosquin may not be typical *flavo-cinerea*, of which I lack definitive specimens, but they appear to be closer to that form (as described) than

to *inzonata* to which authors have referred Cosquin examples.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. n. napensis.—

ECUADOR:

mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂ (type), 3 ♀.

BRAZIL:

Rio Madeira, Rosarinho, 1 ♀;
Santo Antonio de Guajará, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
Rio Tapajoz, Uricurituba, 1 ♀;
Tauary, 1 ♀;
Igarapé Brabo, 4 ♂, 3 ♀;
Rio Jamundá, Faro, 3 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (?);
Rio Negro, Igarapé Cacao Pereira, 1 ♂, 2 ♀,
1 (?).

S. n. bahiae.—

BRAZIL:

Bahia, Joazeiro, 1 ♂ (type);
Barra, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
Pernambuco, Petrolina, 1 ♂.

S. b. budytoides.—

BOLIVIA:

Cochabamba, Vinto, 1 ♀;
Tujma, 1 ♂;
Parotani, 6 ♂, 2 ♀;
Sucre, Río Cachimayo, 1 ♂;
Río Pilcomayo, 1 ♀;
Mizque, San José, 1 ♂.

S. b. inzonata.—

ARGENTINA:

Tucumán, Tapia, 1 ♀;
Tucumán, 1 ♂;
La Rioja, Santa Rosa, "Patquia," 1 ♀;
Jujuy, Perico, 1 ♀;
Salta, Matan, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
Rosario de Lerma, 2 ♂;
Río Seco, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Embarcación, 1 ♂;
Santiago del Estero, Iscayacu, 1 ♀;
Suncho Corral, 3 ♂, 2 ♀;
Lavalle, 3 ♂, 1 ♀;
Chaco, General Pinedo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

S. b. (near) flavo-cinerea.—

ARGENTINA:

Córdoba, Cosquin, 4 ♂.

S. b. subsp. (?).—

BRAZIL:

Bahia, Barra, 1 ♀;
Joazeiro, 1 ♀;
Remanso, 2 ♀.

Serpophaga cinerea cinerea
(Tschudi)

Leptopogon cinereus TSCHUDI, 1844 (May),
Arch. Naturg., X (1), p. 276—Perú = Tarma,
Junín; Mus. Neuchâtel.

Tulumayo, 2 ♂; Perené, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Utcuyacu, 1 ♂; La Merced, 1 ♀; Pozuzo,
1 ♂; San Miguel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San Miguel
Bridge, 1 ♂; Calca, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Tavera,
2 ♂; Río Inambari, 2 ♂; Candamo, 1 ♂;

Huaral, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Huacho, 1 ♂; Lima,
2 ♀; Huancabamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
Uchco, 4 ♀; San Ignacio, 3 ♂; Taulis,
2 ♂, 1 ♀; Seques, 1 ♀; Jaen, 3 ♂, 1 ♀,
1(?); Chaupe, 1 ♀; Cajabamba, 1 ♂.

Although there is considerable individual variation among Peruvian and Ecuadorian birds, I am unable to find any distinctions of taxonomic value. Furthermore, twenty Colombian birds from a number of localities over the country are not distinguishable from the Ecuadorian and Peruvian specimens. I have seen no material from the Santa Marta region where the type locality of *cana* is situated, but if Santa Marten birds are like those from the rest of Colombia, as authors agree is the case, I can find no justification for the recognition of *cana*.

Specimens from the Mérida region of western Venezuela have the maximum amount of white on the top of the head, with numerous feathers broadly white to their bases, whereas most examples of *cinerea* have at least a small amount of gray at the extreme bases of the white-marked feathers. The difference, however, is hardly positive enough to warrant the separation of a Venezuelan form. One male from western Colombia, "Yuntas," is like the Mérida birds.

The Central American *grisea* has a lesser amount of white on the crown than *cinerea* and is of smaller size, but there is no constant difference in the general color of the two forms. In the material at hand, *grisea* averages duller black on the head than *cinerea* instead of deeper black as given by both Hellmayr and Ridgway.

Records of *cinerea* in Perú are from Huánuco, Río Utcubamba, San Ramón, Tarma, Tambillo, Chospiyoc, Idma, Pisac, Guadalupe, and Cajamarca.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. c. cinerea.—

PERU: 45
ECUADOR: 34
COLOMBIA: 20
VENEZUELA: 4

S. c. grisea.—

PANAMÁ: 6
COSTA RICA: 12 (incl. 2 cotypes)

***Serpophaga hypoleuca hypoleuca* Sclater
and Salvin**

Serpophaga hypoleuca SCLATER AND SALVIN, 1866, P. Z. S. London, p. 188—Lower Ucayali, Perú; British Mus.

There is some confusion in the accepted arrangement of the present species that I am unable wholly to correct with the material at hand. Birds from the Ucayali and from the lower Napo are relatively uniform, with dark grayish-brown back, similarly dark forehead, and a long (14–17 mm.) black crest with a small white patch at its base on the occiput. Specimens from the left bank of the Madeira and a little farther east on the south bank of the Amazon are almost identical though they average a very little darker in dorsal coloration.

A single female from Perené, central Perú, is in a peculiar plumage and appears rather notably different from the Ucayali, Napo, and Amazonian birds but I am not sure that it does not belong with them. The plumage is not unduly worn but it is semi-decomposed in texture. The under parts are less grayish on the sides than in the usual adult *hypoleuca* and the upper parts are a faded, pale drab, neither as warmly brownish as normal young birds nor as dark hair brown as normal adults. The crest is shorter than in adults of *hypoleuca* but the white occipital patch is equally restricted. The forehead is relatively pale. Nevertheless, the brownish tinge of the upper parts, though faded in tone, suggests affinity to the other Peruvian birds and unless there is an unknown subspecies in the Chanchamayo Valley, I would place this specimen as an abnormal example of typical *hypoleuca*. The descriptions of *pallida* from the Rio Tocantins suggest the possibility that the unique type of that form is somewhat like this Perené bird, possibly also an abnormal example of *hypoleuca*. A series from the Tocantins will be needed to determine the exact status of *pallida*.

Five specimens from the Orinoco, in Venezuela, have been referred to *hypoleuca* by various authors but they are quite different from it and deserve recognition as follows.

***Serpophaga hypoleuca venezuelana*,
new subspecies**

TYPE from Caicara, Río Orinoco, Venezuela. No. 499,129, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected February 21, 1898, by George K. and Stella M. Cherrie; original No. 10,198.

DIAGNOSIS.—Differs from *S. h. hypoleuca* of northeastern Perú by clearer, less brownish, gray upper parts, shorter crest, and somewhat larger and purer white occipital patch.

RANGE.—Río Orinoco and Río Apure, Venezuela.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead, fore part of crown, and superciliary region dark Neutral Gray; crown with a crest of elongated black feathers (not over 13 mm. in length); on the occiput behind the base of the crest a concealed patch of pure white, rather extensively invading the inner margins of the crest-feathers and narrowly following the inner margins of some of them to near their tips; hind neck paler than forehead, near Neutral Gray; back Mouse Gray; uropygium a little paler. Chin, throat, loreal patch, malar region, and base of auriculars pure white; terminal part of auriculars like hind neck; sides of breast Light Mouse Gray; center of breast nearly white but tinged with Pallid Mouse Gray; flanks Pallid Mouse Gray; belly and under tail-coverts white. Wings fuscous blackish with outer edges of remiges near the color of the back; upper wing-coverts with exposed portions like the back; under wing-coverts and inner margins of remiges white with a grayish area along the carpal border. Tail dull blackish with narrow grayish outer margins and with the outer web of the outermost rectrix contrastingly paler than the inner web but not sharply whitish; tips of all rectrices narrowly and indistinctly pale. Bill (in dried skin) black; feet black. Wing, 51 mm.; tail, 47.5; exposed culmen, 7; culmen from base, 11; tarsus, 17.

REMARKS.—Female similar to the male though size apparently a very little smaller.

In spite of the broad hiatus between the Orinoco and Tocantins, I would hesitate to describe the present form without having examined the type and only known example of *pallida* had not Dr. Hellmayr made such comparison (1927, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII, pt. 5, p. 387, footnote b) and found *pallida* to be recognizably distinct from the Orinocan birds. Apparently *pallida* (which there is a faint chance may prove to be an abnormal plumage of *hypoleuca*) is more brownish gray above than the birds I have named *venezuelana* and has only a slight suggestion of gray on the sides of the breast. Hellmayr also

found it to have a paler forehead, whiter throat, and shorter crest than the Orinocan birds but, with more Orinocan examples than he had, I find these characters to be of no service unless *pallida* goes to an even greater extreme than is shown in the small series of *venezuelana* before me.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. h. hypoleuca.—

PERÚ:

Lower Ucayali, 1 ♂;
mouth of Río Urubamba, 1 ♂;
Puerto Indiana, 1 ♀;
Perené, 1 ♀.

ECUADOR:

mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

BRAZIL:

Rio Madeira, Santo Antonio de Guajará,
1 ♂, 3 ♀;
Rio Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatriz,
3 ♂.

S. h. venezuelana.—

VENEZUELA:

Caicara, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀;
San Mateo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolívar, 1 (?).

Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys
(D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M(uscicapa) leucophrys D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE, 1837, Mag. Zool., VII, cl. 2, "Syn. Av." p. 53—Bolivia = Yanacache, Prov. Yungas; Paris Mus.

The typical subspecies of *leucophrys* invades the extreme southeastern corner of Perú without showing any regular tendency toward intergradation with the central-Peruvian subspecies, *brunneomarginatus*. Three examples from Oconeque are indistinguishable from Bolivian and Argentine skins while a single female from Limbani, a little above Oconeque, has the back somewhat browner, the chest slightly darker, and the wing-bars and margins of the secondaries cinnamon-buff instead of whitish, all rather exactly intermediate between the characters of *leucophrys* and those of *brunneomarginatus*. Furthermore, there is very close approximation of color characters between *leucophrys* and the geographically distant *nigriceps* of Venezuela and northern Colombia, and between *nigriceps* and *brunneomarginatus* there is demonstrable intergradation. It seems probable, therefore, that *leucophrys* and *nigriceps* are the most primitive forms, now

occupying the periphery of the specific range.

Earlier records from Perú ("near Limbani" and "s. Perú") were based on the three specimens from Oconeque now before me.

Mecocerculus leucophrys brunneomarginatus Chapman

Mecocerculus setophagoides brunneomarginatus CHAPMAN, 1924 (June 20), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 118, p. 1—Cedrobamba, Perú; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

This form with warm brown back and yellow belly ranges from the Urubamba Valley northward through central Perú, along the Central Andes to the region of the Utcubamba Valley, thence crossing the Marañón to a limited portion of the Western Andes, including the prolongation of the Subtropical Zone in the neighborhood of Nancho. A possibly distinct form, *pallidior*, occupies the Western Andes above the Río Santa, and in the northern part of this cordillera in Perú the birds are enough like *rufomarginatus* of Ecuador to be referred to that form.

The series of *brunneomarginatus* exhibits some individual variation but, on the whole, is relatively consistent. The type and a toptype are very slightly less warmly brown on the back than the birds from farther north but the dorsal color does not reach the paler olive hue of even the darkest specimen of true *leucophrys*. Fresher examples have the wing-bars and latero-terminal spots on the inner remiges strongly cinnamonaceous but, when worn and faded, these markings become more whitish. The chest has a variable intensity of brown or grayish color, strongest on the sides. The belly is definitely yellow in all the specimens at hand, more consistently than is shown by the much larger series of *rufomarginatus*.

Records (as "*rufimarginata*" and *setophagoides*) from Maraynioc, above Torontoy, above Machu Picchu, Huacapistana, Auquimarca, Patas, Atuen, and Nancho belong here without serious question, and probably the record from Cutervo should be similarly assigned.

Mecocerculus leucophrys pallidior

Carriker

Mecocerculus (sic) *leucophrys pallidior* CARRIKER, 1933 (March 24), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., LXXXV, p. 24—Yánac, Dept. Ancash, Perú; ♂; Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.

Through the kindness of Mr. Rodolphe de Schauensee I have examined four paratypes of *pallidior* but am unable to reach a positive conclusion as to the subspecific value of the characters presented by these birds. The upper parts are very like those of *brunneomarginatus* at its darkest extreme but paler and warmer than those of *rufomarginatus* with the wings and their markings dark like those of the Ecuadorian form. The under parts show the relatively strong pectoral band of *rufomarginatus* (stronger than in *brunneomarginatus*) but the belly is nearly white with only a faint tinge of yellowish color. However, three fairly recent Ecuadorian birds are virtually the same in this respect although they are darker above than the Yánac specimens; Lawrence's old type of *brunneomarginatus* is nearly equally whitish below though "foxed" above; the rest of the series of *rufomarginatus* is yellower on the abdomen, averaging paler than *brunneomarginatus* but in extreme examples a little deeper yellow than the palest *brunneomarginatus*.

It appears, therefore, that *pallidior* combines certain characters of *brunneomarginatus* and *rufomarginatus* but is not strictly referable to either. In view of the fact that its only known distribution is somewhat segregated and not in an intermediate position with respect to the two nearest forms, it may be advisable to recognize *pallidior* as a distinct subspecies with an unusual range.

Mecocerculus leucophrys rufomarginatus
(Lawrence)

Ochthoeca rufomarginatus LAWRENCE, 1869, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, p. 266—Quito Valley, Ecuador; [? ♀]; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Ochthoeca rufimarginata acrophila OBERHOLSER, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, p. 61—"Rio Napo"; ♂; U. S. Nat. Mus.

This form is distinctly darker brown above than *brunneomarginatus*, with darker

rufous wing-markings, stronger pectoral band, and usually paler yellowish belly, sometimes nearly whitish. The pectoral band and sides usually have a definitely brownish tone but occasionally verge on grayish.

Four specimens from El Tambo, northwestern Perú, agree better with the Ecuadorian series than with *brunneomarginatus* and appear to represent the southern limit of the range of this form.

Beyond Ecuador to the northward, in the Central Andes of Colombia (Valle de las Pappas, Laguneta, and Santa Isabel), the birds show a decided approach toward *setophagoides* of eastern Colombia, having the chest more definitely grayish than in *rufomarginatus*, the belly a little more greenish yellow, and the upper parts less warmly brown though still relatively dark, while the wing-bars are still distinctly cinnamonaceous though of a somewhat paler tone. Specimens from the Western Andes of Colombia, separated by Todd as *notatus* (1919, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXXII, p. 114—Caldas, Colombia), have these characters at their best but the birds from the Central Andes are so similar that I believe it advisable to call both central and western birds *notatus*. In fact, one of the males at hand from Santa Isabel is the darkest of the series.

East-Andean examples, on the other hand, average somewhat lighter and still less warmly colored on the back and have the wing-bars distinctly paler, rarely more than deep buff and sometimes as whitish as they are in certain examples of *nigriceps* of northern Venezuela (Chapman, 1899, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, p. 154—Los Palmares, Bermúdez, Venezuela) to which I refer specimens from the Mérida region. The north-Venezuelan form is smaller than *setophagoides*, still paler and distinctly olivaceous on the back, and has the wing-bars whitish or pale yellowish, rarely even buffy. The Mérida birds at hand agree with the other northern skins both in color and size although both the smallest and the largest examples are from the Cerro de Avila.

I have only a single specimen, a male, from the Santa Marta region but this

specimen I am unable to refer to any of the three adjacent forms. It is nearest to *nigriceps* but is larger and has a grayish tinge on the back while the wing-bars are much like the browner-backed *setophagoides*. On the basis of this single example I am inclined to recognize *montensis* (Bangs, 1899, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 97—Páramo de Macotama, Santa Marta, Colombia).

The south-Venezuelan form, *roraimae*, is well characterized by its small size and dark coloration without the warmth of hue on the back that is found even in average *setophagoides*. The belly reaches the deepest tone of yellow of any of the conspecies and the chest-band is dark and well developed. The wing-bars are most nearly like those of *setophagoides*, on average, but are sometimes as deeply colored as those of *notatus*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. l. leucophrys.—

ARGENTINA:

- Tucumán, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- San Pablo, 9 ♂, 4 ♀;
- Tafi del Valle, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Tafi Viejo, 1 ♀;
- Norco, 1 ♂.

BOLIVIA:

- Santa Cruz, California, 1 ♂, 3 ♀;
- Chilon, 1 ♂;
- Cochabamba, Incachaca, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Tujma, 1 ♂.

PERÚ:

- Oconeque, 1 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Limbani, 1 ♀.

M. l. brunneomarginatus.—

PERÚ:

- Cedrobamba, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀;
- Rumieruz, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
- Maraynioc, 1 ♀;
- mountains above Huánuco, 2 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹;
- Taulis, 1 ♂, 3 ♀;
- Chugur, 1 ♀.

M. l. pallidior.—

PERÚ:

- Yáñac, 1 ♂², 3 ♀².

M. l. rufomarginatus.—

PERÚ:

- El Tambo, 3 ♂, 1 (?).

ECUADOR:

- (Quito skin), 4 (?) (incl. type);
- Papallacta, 2 ♂;
- Oyacachi, 2 ♂;
- Yanacocha, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);

- above Baeza, 1 ♀;
- upper Sumaco, 3 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Bestion, 2 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Taraguacocha, 2 ♂;
- Pichincha, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Milligalli, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Canzacota, 2 ♂;
- Mindo, 1 ♀;
- Gualea, 1 ♂;
- Coraya, 1 ♂.

M. l. notatus.—

COLOMBIA:

- Paramillo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀;
- coast range west of Popayán, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Valle de las Pappas, 3 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Laguneta, 2 ♀;
- Santa Isabel, 3 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (?).

M. l. setophagoides.—

COLOMBIA:

- El Piñón, 3 ♂, 2 (?);
- Fomeque, 1 (?);
- Subia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Tocaimito, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- La Porquera, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Chipaqué, 6 ♂, 7 ♀;
- "Bogotá," 11 (?).

M. l. montensis (?).—

COLOMBIA:

- Santa Marta, Páramo de Macotama, 1 ♂.

M. l. nigriceps.—

VENEZUELA:

- Cumaná, Los Palmales, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀;
- Cumbre de Valencia, 2 ♂;
- Cerro de Avila, Galipán, 5 ♂, 5 ♀;
- Tocuyo, near Mt. Bucarito, 1 (?);
- Las Cienagas de Aguilón, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
- Carapás, 2 ♂, 2 ♀;
- Mt. Turumiquire, 1 ♂;
- Mérida, La Culata, 1 ♂, 1 (?);
- El Valle, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
- Los Conejos, 1 ♂;
- Escorial, 1 ♂, 1 (?).

M. l. roraimae.—

VENEZUELA:

- Mt. Roraima, 2 ♂;
- Philipp Camp, 2 ♂, 7 ♀;
- Rondon Camp, 4 ♂, 17 ♀;
- Mt. Duida (Cabeceros del Valle, Caño Quince, Chorrera de Vegas, Cerro Quemado, Desfiladero, Provisional Camp, Central Camp, High Point Camp, Cumbre No. 3, Cumbre No. 15), 15 ♂, 12 ♀, 4 (?).

Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus Cabanis

Mecocerculus taeniopterus CABANIS, 1874, Jour. für Orn., XXII, p. 98—Central Perú = Maraynioc; Berlin Mus.

Mecocerculus stictopterus euplastus OBERHOLSER, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, p. 63—Maraynioc, Perú; ♂; U. S. Nat. Mus.

Two specimens from Rumieruz, one from Occobamba Valley, and three males and two females from near Huánuco and Panao

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

² Specimens in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

are definitely more greenish on the upper parts than Ecuadorian and Colombian specimens of typical *stictopterus*. The chest is somewhat less clouded with grayish and the outer margins of the inner remiges are pale olivaceous instead of buffy or cinnamonaceous. These birds are *taeniopterus*. Records from above Torontoy, Sillapata, Pumamarca, and Marcapata presumably belong to the same form.

Twenty-one specimens from more northern parts of Perú are distinguished by more brownish back and more warmly colored outer margins of the inner remiges, sometimes also by darker gray cap and more grayish chest. Some of these northern examples are very close to the Ecuadorian *stictopterus* which the series as a whole approaches more closely than it does *taeniopterus*. Consequently, I believe it better to include them in the typical subspecies under which I discuss them further.

Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus (Selater)

Elainia stictoptera SCLATER, 1858, P. Z. S. London, XXVI, p. 554, Pl. CXLVI, fig. 2—Matos, Ecuador [Selater, 1862, Cat. Coll. Amer. Birds, p. 199 and 1890, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XIV, p. 28, lists a specimen from Matos and one from Riobamba as cotypes]; British Mus.

Mecocerculus alutus OBERHOLSER, 1902, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXV, p. 63—Ecuador; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Typical *stictopterus* is much darker and browner on the back than *taeniopterus*, with a darker gray cap, heavier grayish shading on the chest, and rather definite ochraceous outer margins on the secondaries toward their tips. These characters are most pronounced in northern Ecuador and Colombia but in southern Ecuador (Salvias, Taraguacocha, and Guachanamá) there is some approach toward *taeniopterus*. Birds from northern Perú advance a little farther in the same direction but there is no sharp line of division and the whole series stands a little apart from the central Peruvian specimens.

It is, of course, a debatable question as to the most advantageous place to draw the lines, both geographical and taxonomic, between *stictopterus* and *taeniopterus*. The

north-Peruvian and south-Ecuadorian specimens are intermediate and belong decisively to neither subspecies. Nevertheless, since I have at hand demonstrable intergradation with the earliest known form and clear, though narrow, distinction from the later known subspecies, I include these intermediate specimens in *stictopterus* and restrict *taeniopterus* to the region from Huánuco southward.

Records that go, under this arrangement, to *stictopterus* are from Cutervo, Tambillo, Tamiapampa, and Paucal.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. s. stictopterus.—

ECUADOR:

(no locality), 2 (?) (incl. type of *alutus*);
Pichincha, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Verdecocha, 2 ♂;
above San Gabriel, 1 ♀;
upper Sumaco, 2 ♀;
above Baeza, 1 ♂;
Oyacachi, 1 ♂, 4 ♀;
Urbina, 1 ♂;
Corazón, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Papallacta, 2 ♂, 3 ♀;
Tambillo, 1 (?);
Salvias, 2 ♂;
Taraguacocha, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
Guachanamá, 1 ♀.

COLOMBIA:

"Bogotá," 6 (?);
Laguneta, 3 ♂;
Santa Isabel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;
Almaguer, 1 ♂;
Coast Range west of Popayán, 1 ♂.

PERÚ:

Leimebamba, 1 ♂;
San Pedro, s. of Chachapoyas, 3 ♂, 1 ♀,
1 (?);
La Lejía, 2 ♂, 3 ♀;
Taulis, 2 ♂, 2 ♀;
Chugur, 2 ♂, 1 ♀;
El Tambo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?);
Molinopampa, 1 ♂¹.

M. s. taeniopterus.—

PERÚ:

Rumieruz, 2 ♂;
Tocopoqueu, Occobamba Valley, 1 ♀;
mountains above Huánuco, 2 ♂¹;
mountains above Panao, 1 ♂¹, 2 ♀¹.

An examination of the type of *Mecocerculus supercilialis palloris* Griscom (1935, Occ. Pap. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VIII, p. 200) and of the type and paratypes of *Mecocerculus nigrifrons* Chapman (1929,

¹ Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Amer. Mus. Novit, No. 380, p. 18) = *Leptopogon nigrifrons* Salvin and Godman (1884, Ibis, p. 446) has convinced me that these two species belong in the same genus. The proportions of wing and tail are very similar, the bill, as nearly as can be determined from the damaged bill of the type of *palloris*, is similar in both species, *palloris* has a suggestion of the wing-pattern of *nigrifrons*, both species have the same curious "cottony" nasal coverts and equally strong rectal bristles, the wing-formula and the shape of the tail are similar in both, and the rufous color of the forehead in *palloris* is strongly suggested in some of the specimens of *nigrifrons* where the blackish feathers of the forehead have a decided rufous brownish tinge or even definite rufous subterminal areas.

The question remains as to the proper generic allocation of these species. Including typical *superciliaris*, the species have been referred at one time or another to *Leptotriccus*, *Leptopogon*, and *Mecocerculus* but my own opinion is that there is closer relationship to *Phylloscartes* than to any of those mentioned. Aside from the blackish or rufous forehead and

the curiously developed nasal feathering, there are no positively distinguishing characters between these two species and various members of *Phylloscartes*. I venture to suggest, therefore, that *Leptotriccus superciliaris* Selater and Salvin (1868, P. S. Z. London, p. 389), *Mecocerculus superciliaris palloris* Griscom (*loc. cit.*), and *Leptopogon nigrifrons* Salvin and Godman (*loc. cit.*) be placed in the genus *Phylloscartes* to be known, respectively, as *Phylloscartes superciliaris superciliaris*, *Phylloscartes superciliaris palloris*, and *Phylloscartes nigriceps*.

CORRIGENDA

In my study of the genus *Tolmomyias* (1939, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1045) I failed to make a change in specific name necessitated by the removal of *assimilis* from the *sulphurescens* group to association with *flavotectus*. Since *assimilis* antedates *flavotectus*, the species in question must be known as *Tolmomyias assimilis* and the subspecies as *T. a. assimilis*, *T. a. flavotectus*, *T. a. obscuriceps*, *T. a. clarus*, *T. a. calamae*, *T. a. neglectus*, and *T. a. paraensis*.

